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## Notebook - May 1969

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina

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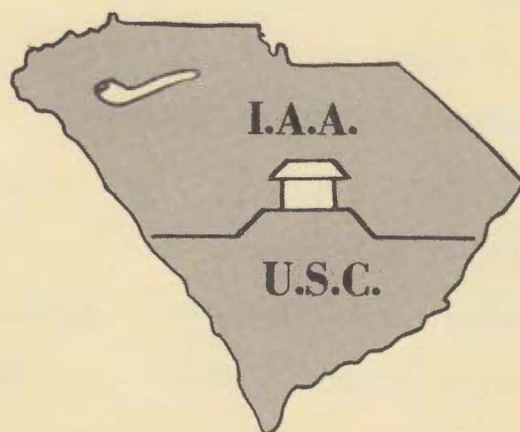
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**THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**

# NOTEBOOK

**THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA • COLUMBIA**



A monthly report of news and activities of mutual interest to the individuals and organizations within the framework of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and for the information of friends and associates of the Institute.

ROBERT L. STEPHENSON, EDITOR

# THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

The University of South Carolina  
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Ph. 777-8170

## STAFF

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Director and State Archeologist

Mr. John D. Combes, Assistant Director

Mr. Stanley South, Archeologist

Mrs. Betty O. Williams, Secretary

Mr. Gordon H. Brown, Scientific Photographer

Mr. Paul Brockington, Student Laboratory Assistant

Mr. George Chitty, Illustrator

Miss Karen Lindsay, Student Laboratory Assistant

Miss Pamela Morgan, Student Laboratory Assistant

Mr. Donald R. Sutherland, Collaborator (Department of  
Anthropology and Sociology)

## EDITOR'S PAGE

The Institute has received numerous requests for information about laws and regulations governing antiquities in South Carolina. People ask all kinds of questions about this. Where can I dig up Indian relics? Can I dig? Can I collect from the surface? Are there laws about this? What do the laws say? These and other questions demand answers. It seems appropriate to devote this issue of the NOTEBOOK to some answers to these questions and to point out the attitude of the Institute toward the antiquities of the state.

There are two laws governing antiquities in South Carolina. One is the Federal Antiquities Act of 1906 and the Uniform Rules and Regulations governing that act. The second is the South Carolina Underwater Salvage Act of 1968 as revised in 1969. Both acts are in full effect and fully enforceable. In order for everyone to be fully familiar with these laws they are being reprinted in the pages of the NOTEBOOK in full together with certain comments about them. The federal law is applicable only to federally owned or controlled land. The state law is applicable only to the waters of the state. There is no law governing antiquities on nonfederal lands within South Carolina. We hope that we will not have to have one. If the people of the state can divert their collecting interests toward constructive conservation, we will not need to have one, but if collecting degenerates to looting and vandalizing of sites, we will have to have a law to protect these antiquities.

We have prepared a general article on attitudes about collecting of artifacts that we hope will be helpful in clarifying the thoughts of the Institute on this matter. The article has been published before but we have modified it for application to South Carolina.

The NOTEBOOK is still in need of manuscripts for publication. Any of you who have contributions that may be suitable can send them to:

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Director  
Institute of Archeology and Anthropology  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, South Carolina 29208



## THE FEDERAL ANTIQUITIES ACT

by Robert L. Stephenson

The Institute has received numerous requests for information as to the stipulations of the Federal Antiquities Act. Much misinformation has resulted from lack of knowledge of the actual wording of the act and its accompanying rules and regulations. In order to clarify fully the wording of the act, it is here reproduced in full, together with its accompanying Uniform Rules and Regulations.

The Federal Antiquities Act was passed and signed into law on June 8, 1906, and the Uniform Rules and Regulations for the act became effective on December 28 of that year. In the 63 years since then, there have been numerous suggestions for changes in this law, but none have been enacted and the law today stands as reproduced on the following pages. Administrative changes have been effected in the Uniform Rules and Regulations, but these only pertain to jurisdiction. In effect, the only change has been that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture have relinquished their privileges of granting antiquities permits to the Secretary of the Interior except that the Secretary of Agriculture retains the right to issue permits on National Forest lands.

The act applies to all federal land owned or controlled by the United States government. Permits to collect antiquities on these lands are obtainable by any competently trained scientist who applies in the name of a recognized, accredited scientific institution or agency (such as a university or state museum) and clearly outlines his plan of work, purpose and disposition of the resulting specimens. The application is made by letter of request to the Secretary of the Interior, but through and with the authorization of the sponsoring scientific institution. The application is reviewed by competent, knowledgeable people in the National Park Service and in the Smithsonian Institution. It is then either granted or denied. It usually requires three weeks to a month to process an application, though in emergencies this may be speeded up. I should emphasize that no individual without institutional sponsorship can be granted a permit. In South Carolina the appropriate agency to apply for a Federal Antiquities permit is the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology of the University of South Carolina. I should also add that the act does not apply to privately owned land that is not controlled by the federal government, nor to state lands.

This act is in full effect today despite its enactment more than 63 years ago. It is enforceable despite much comment to the contrary and has, on occasion, been enforced.



An Act For The Preservation Of American Antiquities

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that any person who shall appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated, shall upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected: Provided, that when such objects are situated upon a tract covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the tract, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Government, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept the relinquishment of such tracts in behalf of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 3. That permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archaeological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity upon the lands under their respective jurisdictions may be granted by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to institutions which they may deem properly qualified to conduct such examination, excavation, or gathering, subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe: Provided, that the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums.

Sec. 4. That the Secretaries of the Departments aforesaid shall make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved, June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 225).



## UNIFORM RULES AND REGULATIONS

Prescribed By the Secretaries Of The Interior, Agriculture, And  
War To Carry Out The Provisions Of The "Act For The  
Preservation of American Antiquities,"

Approved June 8, 1906

(34 Stat. L., 225).

1. Jurisdiction over ruins, archeological sites, historic and pre-historic monuments and structures, objects of antiquity, historic landmarks, and other objects of historic or scientific interest, shall be exercised under the act by the respective Departments as follows:

By the Secretary of Agriculture over lands within the exterior limits of forest reserves, by the Secretary of War over lands within the exterior limits of military reservations, by the Secretary of the Interior over all other lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, provided the Secretaries of War and Agriculture may by agreement cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior in the supervision of such monuments and objects covered by the act of June 8, 1906, as may be located on lands near or adjacent to forest reserves and military reservations, respectively.

2. No permit for the removal of any ancient monument or structure which can be permanently preserved under the control of the United States in situ, and remain an object of interest, shall be granted.

3. Permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archeological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity will be granted, by the respective Secretaries having jurisdiction, to reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, or to their duly authorized agents.

4. No exclusive permits shall be granted for a larger area than the applicant can reasonably be expected to explore fully and systematically within the time limit named in the permit.

5. Each application for a permit should be filed with the Secretary having jurisdiction, and must be accompanied by a definite outline of the proposed work, indicating the name of the institution making the request, the date proposed for beginning the field work, the length of time proposed to be devoted to it, and the person who will have immediate charge of the work. The application must also contain an exact statement of the character of the work, whether examination, excavation, or gathering, and the public museum in which the collections made under the permit are to be permanently preserved. The application must be accompanied by a sketch plan or description of the particular site or area to be examined, excavated, or searched, so definite that it can be located on the map with reasonable accuracy.

6. No permit will be granted for a period of more than three years, but if the work has been diligently prosecuted under the permit, the time may be extended for proper cause upon application.



7. Failure to begin work under a permit within six months after it is granted, or failure to diligently prosecute such work after it has been begun, shall make the permit void without any order or proceeding by the Secretary having jurisdiction.

8. Applications for permits shall be referred to the Smithsonian Institution for recommendation.

9. Every permit shall be in writing and copies shall be transmitted to the Smithsonian Institution and the field officer in charge of the land involved. The permittee will be furnished with a copy of these rules and regulations.

10. At the close of each season's field work the permittee shall report in duplicate to the Smithsonian Institution, in such form as its secretary may prescribe, and shall prepare in duplicate a catalogue of the collections and of the photographs made during the season, indicating therein such material, if any, as may be available for exchange.

11. Institutions and persons receiving permits for excavation shall, after the completion of the work, restore the lands upon which they have worked to their customary condition, to the satisfaction of the field officer in charge.

12. All permits shall be terminable at the discretion of the Secretary having jurisdiction.

13. The field officer in charge of land owned or controlled by the Government of the United States shall, from time to time, inquire and report as to the existence, on or near such lands, of ruins and archeological sites, historic or prehistoric ruins or monuments, objects of antiquity, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest.

14. The field officer in charge may at all times examine the permit of any person or institution claiming privileges granted in accordance with the act and these rules and regulations, and may fully examine all work done under such permit.

15. All persons duly authorized by the Secretaries of Agriculture, War, and Interior may apprehend or cause to be arrested, as provided in the act of February 6, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 700), any person or persons who appropriate excavate, injure, or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity on lands under the supervision of the Secretaries of Agriculture, War, and Interior, respectively.

16. Any object of antiquity taken, or collection made, on lands owned or controlled by the United States, without a permit, as prescribed by the act and these rules and regulations, or there taken or made, contrary to the terms of the permit, or contrary to the act and these rules and regulations, may be seized wherever found and at any time, by the proper field officer or



by any person duly authorized by the Secretary having jurisdiction, and disposed of as the Secretary shall determine, by deposit in the proper national depository or otherwise.

17. Every collection made under the authority of the act and of these rules and regulations shall be preserved in the public museum designated in the permit and shall be accessible to the public. No such collection shall be removed from such public museum without the written authority of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and then only to another public museum, where it shall be accessible to the public; and when any public museum, which is a depository of any collection made under the provisions of the act and these rules and regulations, shall cease to exist, every such collection in such public museum shall thereupon revert to the national collections and be placed in the proper national depository.

Washington, D. C., December 28, 1906.

The foregoing rules and regulations are hereby approved in triplicate and, under authority conferred by law on the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War, are hereby made and established, to take effect immediately.

/s/ E. A. Hitchcock  
Secretary of the Interior

/s/ James Wilson  
Secretary of Agriculture

/s/ Wm. H. Taft  
Secretary of War

## UNDERWATER SALVAGE ACT

In recent years several states, especially along the atlantic seaboard, have recognized that the increasing interest in salvaging ancient things from beneath the waters of harbors, rivers, streams, and off the ocean coasts is becoming a major threat to an understanding of the antiquities of America. Divers, ranging from simple skin divers to those with elaborate scuba equipment to large-scale diving operations with heavy equipment, have been recovering all kinds of submerged antiquities. These range from Spanish treasure of great value to old nails and scraps of worthless wood and glass. Much of this material being recovered has monetary value on the market but even more of it has scientific value for the understanding of America's history. In order to bring the scientific values of these things under some sort of reasonable control several states have passed laws regulating this salvage so that the divers can realize some reward for their efforts and at the same time not destroy the scientific values to be derived from them.



The State of South Carolina passed such a law in 1968 and amended it in the 1969 legislative session. The 1968 law gave the South Carolina Department of Archives and History the responsibility for administering the law. The amendment of 1969 transferred that responsibility from the Department to the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology in the Office of the State Archeologist. A set of uniform rules and regulations for the administration of this law is being prepared. The law as passed in 1968 is reprinted here in full. The amendments, effective on June 9, 1969, are so new that a copy is not yet available. In a subsequent issue of the NOTEBOOK, this amended law will be published and the uniform rules and governing laws will also be published.

(R1518, H2824)

An Act To Provide For State Control Of Salvage Operations In Navigable Waters Within The State And In Certain Coastal Waters Of The Atlantic Ocean And To Provide A Penalty.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Subject to Chapter 3, Title 54 of the 1962 Code; the title to all bottoms of navigable waters within one marine league seaward from the Atlantic seashore measured from the mean low watermark, and the title to all shipwrecks, vessels and all things therein, including but not limited to cargoes, tackle, and underwater archaeological artifacts or any other thing of value which have remained unclaimed for more than 10 years on such bottoms is hereby declared to be in the State of South Carolina.

SECTION 2. (a) The custodian of shipwrecks, vessels, cargoes, tackle and underwater archaeological artifacts shall be the South Carolina Department of Archives and History which is empowered to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to preserve and salvage such underwater properties.

(b) The custodian of any other thing of value set forth in Section 1 shall be the Budget and Control Board of the State, which shall have the power to promulgate rules and regulations for such purpose.

SECTION 3. Any person desiring to conduct exploration, recovery or salvage operations, in the course of which any part of a derelict or its contents or other archaeological site may be removed, displaced or destroyed, shall first make application to the Department of Archives and History for a permit to conduct such operations. If the Department shall find that the granting of such permit or license is in the best interest of the State, it may grant such applicant a permit or license for such a period of time and under such conditions as the Department may deem to be in the best interest of the State. Such permit or license may include but need not be limited to the following:

(a) Payment of monetary fee to be set by the Department;



- (b) That a portion or all of the historic material or artifacts be delivered to custody and possession of the Department;
- (c) That a portion or all of such relics or artifacts may be sold or retained by the licensee;
- (d) That a portion or all of such relics or artifacts may be sold or traded by the Department;
- (e) Any other reasonable conditions constituting fair compensation to the permittee and protection of property rights of the people of the State.

SECTION 4. Any person desiring to recover anything of value other than shipwrecks, vessels, cargoes, tackle and underwater archaeological artifacts shall obtain a permit from the Budget and Control Board which shall contain such terms as such board shall deem necessary.

SECTION 5. Permits may be renewed upon such terms as agreed to by the applicant and the agency concerned. Holders of permits shall be responsible for obtaining permission, if any is required, of any Federal agencies having jurisdiction, including the United States Coast Guard, the United States Department of the Navy and the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

SECTION 6. Any funds received by the Department of Archives and History or the Budget and Control Board under the terms of Section 3 may be allocated for use by the Department for continuing its duties under this act, subject to the approval of the Budget and Control Board, or the Board may direct that all or any part of such funds be paid into the general fund of the State.

SECTION 7. All State and local law enforcement agencies are hereby empowered to assist the Department, the Board, and the permittee.

SECTION 8. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine in the discretion of the court or by imprisonment for a term not to exceed two years.

SECTION 9. This act shall take effect upon approval by the Governor.

In the Senate House the 14th day of June

In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-eight.

John C. West,  
President of the Senate.

Solomon Blatt,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved the 14th day of June, 1968.

Robert E. McNair,  
Governor.



## YOU AND YOUR ARROWHEADS

by Robert L. Stephenson

Collecting arrowheads is an enjoyable hobby with a long and varied background. Probably most of you have picked up arrowheads from time to time and many of you have extensive collections. People have been doing this all over the world for thousands of years. The antiquarian inclinations of man and the urge to accumulate "curiosities" have been with us in all cultures. There is some evidence that in paleolithic times in Europe men picked up and reused the tools of their predecessors. In ancient China, antiquities were collected for use as magic amulets or were ground up to make medicines with magic powers. In ancient Egypt, tombs were robbed to obtain objects of wealth. In America, "Indian relics" have been collected as curiosities since earliest colonial times. Today, thousands of people all over North America collect "Indian relics" as a hobby. For many, this is simply an excuse to get out-of-doors and into the open country much as hunting or fishing is. To others, it is a way of acquiring objects of beauty for home display. To still others, it is a link with the past and an attempt to understand our ancient predecessors. Then there are those few who collect as a commercial venture, to market their collections and make their living from the proceeds. Most collectors combine several of these incentives.

There has also been a long tradition of censure of these collectors. In ancient Egypt and Asia, tomb plundering was forbidden with penalties as stringent as death, since it was not only robbery, but defiling of one's dead ancestors. Later the concept developed that antiquities were the property of the national government and philosophers attempted to derive the histories of nations from them. By the 18th and 19th centuries, it had become clear that these ancient remains were, in a sense, historic documents from which the whole history of man and his works could be derived. Scientific investigation was blossoming in those days and careful investigation of these antiquities became a matter of national interest. Most nations of the civilized world not only provided laws to protect their antiquities, but provided means for scientific study of them.

It was not until 1906 that the United States passed a general antiquities law protecting the objects and monuments of the ancient American Indians from vandalism, but the study of these antiquities had begun more than a century earlier. Gradually, over the years, nearly every state in the Union has passed some form of antiquities law and has made provision for the scientific study of these antiquities. South Carolina is one of the few states that has no law protecting its antiquities on the land. It does, though, have a law protecting the underwater antiquities of the state. This law was passed in 1968 and amended in 1969. It is administered by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. The Federal Antiquities Act of 1906 applies to all federal land in the state, prohibiting unauthorized collecting, but provides for permits to qualified scientific investigators.

In brief, then, we see that the collecting of relics of the past is one



of man's oldest hobbies, that efforts to prevent this collecting are almost equally old, and that from this collecting hobby has developed the scientific study now known as archeology, sanctioned by law and by public approval as a means of understanding the prehistory of man and his works. It should follow from this, it would seem, that the untrained hobby collector would have been eliminated by now or that he would be working inseparably with the trained archeologist; in fact, would himself have become the trained archeologist. We know, of course, that he has not been eliminated. Instead, he has grown and prospered, and today probably more people in America collect antiquities than ever before. He is, to some extent, working with the trained archeologist, though by no means to the extent to which he might be. Some of the hobby collectors have become trained archeologists, and, to be sure, most of the pioneers in professional archeology began as hobbyists.

Why is it that we still have people continuing to do something prohibited by law, and why do these people not devote their efforts to working with the professional archeologist? I suppose there are as many answers to these questions as there are people involved. Basically, there are a couple of answers that cover the whole matter. In the first place, so long as collecting is not a major crime that is prosecuted with vigor by all law enforcement agencies, the human inclination to accumulate "curiosities" will prevail and people will collect. Laws, properly worded and fully enforced, will reduce collecting because most people are law abiding citizens, but laws will not prevent collecting any more than they will prevent kids from stealing watermelons. I do not mean by this to imply in any way that I condone illegal collecting, but I am merely pointing out one of the facts of life and we had better learn to deal with reality than with ideal hopes.

The obvious solution is for the hobbyist and the professional archeologist to work closely together for the overall advancement of archeological knowledge. Why, then, is this not done to its fullest possible extent? Mainly because the professional archeologist and the hobbyist have been engaged in a duel almost amounting to a blood feud for a long, long time. The professional archeologists have fought the hobbyists at every turn, calling them "pot-hunters," "vandals," "looters," and even worse. The hobbyists have "gone underground" refusing to cooperate with the professional because they don't like to be called names, are afraid that they will be arrested and that their collections will be confiscated, and they have refused to admit that the trained archeologist knows anything more about the artifacts than they do. It has been a vicious circle and both groups are right and both are wrong. Among the hobbyists, there have been, and still are, many pothunters, vandals, and looters, but there are many, many more who are competent, dedicated "amateur archeologists" that can, and do, contribute much to the science of archeology. Many professionals have refused to recognize these amateurs and have refused to work with them. They have simply categorized all of the hobbyists with the worst of the hobbyists.

In the last two or three decades there has been a growing awareness by professional archeologists that the sincere, dedicated amateur can be a real help to archeological research if he can get some professional cooperation.



The amateur has also begun to realize that the trained archeologist, by his long, systematic study and extensive experience, does have a clearer insight into archeological interpretation than does the untrained amateur. The majority of amateurs would like to make their collections more meaningful than just attractive curiosities, and they would rather collect their specimens properly so that they become meaningful pieces of historic data, than to collect them randomly and aimlessly, but they need someone to show them how. This has led to much closer cooperation between amateur and professional and to the development of numerous amateur archeological societies with professional advisors as full working partners. In fact, the national organization of archeologists - The Society for American Archeology - was organized as, and still is, a partnership of professional and amateur archeologists. This is a professional, scholarly society, but the sincere, dedicated amateur is just as welcome in its membership as any professional and often contributes articles and reviews to its journal, American Antiquity.

The professional archeologist thus has a duty to his profession to help the sincere amateur. It is a duty, because the amateur can provide much useful data and can, because of his different points of view, provide fresh insights and ideas in interpretation of the data. It is a duty, too, for with this kind of help many hobbyists who are actually, though innocently, pothunters, vandals, and looters can, and will, become constructive amateur archeologists.

The hobbyist has a duty to his hobby, too, in making his collections as useful to the advancement of knowledge of prehistoric man as he possibly can. Anything short of this is selfish pothunting and vandalism.

Here in South Carolina the cooperation between amateur and professional archeologist has begun to take major strides forward and this cooperation is working to the advantage of everyone. In January 1969, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology was instrumental in helping to organize the Archeological Society of South Carolina and the members and officers are working closely with the professional archeologists of the Institute. There are now 85 paid memberships in the Society and it is only beginning to grow. The Constitution of this Society states its purposes as follows:

Sec. 1. To unite all those who are interested in the archeology of South Carolina as a means of promoting the study and preservation of the archeological remains of the state and to encourage and foster a constructive public attitude toward those remains.

Sec. 2. To encourage and participate in the scientific investigation, study, interpretation and display of archeological remains in South Carolina and in the publication and distribution of the results thereof.

Sec. 3. To promote the conservation and display of archeological sites and materials that are or may be threatened by destructive agencies.

Sec. 4. To discourage the careless, unrecorded digging of archeological



remains and to exercise all possible efforts to prevent vandalizing, trespassing, looting, and other wanton destruction of archeological sites and materials and the manufacture and sale of fraudulent antiquities.

It is most sincerely hoped that everyone in the state who is interested in archeology will espouse these principles and purposes whether they belong to the Society or not. We also hope that those who are not members and who will accept these principles will become members even if they are not interested in collecting artifacts. Let it be clearly understood that these purposes and principles apply to prehistoric and historic artifacts, sites, and materials and to those found on the land and under the waters of South Carolina, equally.

The Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina was reorganized in September 1968. Its main purpose is the pursuit of archeological research within the state and under this mandate works in close cooperation with all others, amateur and professional, who are interested in South Carolina's archeology. We will soon move into our permanent quarters in the basement of Maxcy College on the University of South Carolina campus, and we have a staff of trained people to pursue research. One of the means of pursuing this research is to work with amateur archeologists in the state and it is to that end that we have done what we could to foster the Archeological Society of South Carolina. Our efforts have already been rewarded in this short time, and the prospects for the future are indeed bright for continuing a cooperative effort to understand how people lived in South Carolina for the past 12,000 or more years.

The story of South Carolina's 12,000 or more years of prehistory and 300 to 400 years of history is like a giant jigsaw puzzle. Its individual pieces are the tools and implements - the artifacts - that the ancient Carolinians left behind. These millions of separate pieces lie scattered over the seashores, coastal plain, mountains, and valleys of the state as if flung away by some mad monster. If all of these pieces could be systematically collected and put together piece by piece, we would have the whole story of how these people lived for these thousands of years. Unfortunately, this cannot be done. Too many of the pieces have been irretrievably lost or destroyed and there are not enough funds or manpower to collect even all that remain. In order to do the best we can to piece this jigsaw together, therefore, we must collect the pieces in as large groups as possible so that the groups of pieces fit together to make a meaningful story of one small segment of the whole. Then we must put as many of these segments together as possible to make a larger and larger story of the state's ancient history. The pieces are not scattered at random, but are to be found in groups that go together. If the pieces within each group are carefully collected so that their relationships to each other can clearly be shown and if all of the available pieces in one cluster are collected and carefully recorded, then a reasonable picture of this small segment of the prehistory can be interpreted. The more of these segments that can be put together, the more extensive will become our knowledge of the whole story of South Carolina. At best, we could never hope to actually build up the whole jigsaw puzzle, but some of the parts of the picture provide clues to the rest of the picture. It is like the jigsaw puzzle you have on the table at home if half the pieces are missing.



There may be a cow's head but no body, a tree trunk with no limbs, a mountain section with no top or bottom, and a house roof with no walls. You can be fairly sure that the rest of the cow, the rest of the tree, the rest of the mountain, and the rest of the house were there, but you might never quite know how high the mountain was nor how many windows and doors the house had. You simply have to make the most reasonable inference that you can about these things. This, in essence, is what the archeologist does and must do to develop the most meaningful story he can of the state's ancient history. But those parts that are conjectural must remain clearly identified as conjectural and not be reconstructed as authentic parts.

The amateur collector can help in piecing together the scraps of this jigsaw puzzle. By freely exchanging with us the information on where, what, and under what circumstances your collections were made, we can all work together to add more and more pieces to the picture. By helping us in this way, you make your own collection mean more to you; and in order to help you help us, we will do our very best to show you the best methods we know of collecting and recording your material.

Let me make it perfectly clear, however, that every member of the Institute staff will do everything possible to stop the indiscriminate collecting of the pothunters and vandals who selfishly collect only for themselves without sharing the knowledge of their collections. We will especially pursue those who collect for commercial purposes to buy and sell artifacts. We distinguish clearly between these, the pothunters, and you who are sincere, cooperative amateur archeologists.

Let me also make it equally clear that none of us have any intention of seeking the arrest and condemnation of the amateur collector, nor the confiscation of his collection. We do want to see your collection and perhaps to photograph and study it. We want to know where you got it and as much about it as possible, but no one is going to take it away from you. Nor do we want to know where you got it so that we can foot race you to the site. We want to know the location so that we can understand where it fits into the prehistoric jigsaw picture. Certainly, we might want to conduct excavations there, but be assured such would only be done with your cooperation and help; not to beat you to the better specimens.

The Institute is a research facility, not a museum, and its space and offices are open to professional and amateur alike. Bring your collections to us here. Let us see them, photograph them, and study them. Leave them with us for a while, if you will. We will guarantee their safekeeping and safe return if you wish them returned. If you wish to give any part or all of your collection to the Institute, that is very nice and we appreciate having the material, but that is your decision to make. No one is going to keep anything that you don't want us to keep. Also, if you don't want any of the site information disclosed to others, we will respect that wish. We invite you to work on your collections here in our laboratories if you wish. You see, this is a thoroughly two way cooperation and we will do all we can to help you if you will do the same for us.



In not being a museum, we do not have public display responsibilities. We do not intend to amass great quantities of material here. We are, though, actively working to build a State Museum that will be an aid to the local museums in the state. When the research is completed on our collections, they will be transferred to the State Museum, when and if appropriate, and if they are desired. There the specimens will be selectively put on display for the greatest enjoyment and education of the public. I repeat, if you wish to donate your collections they would be appreciated, especially collections containing unusual material or collections that have been cataloged and are accompanied by field notes. Appropriate recognition to the donor would be given. In short, the Institute and the proposed State Museum are basically interested in your collections as study material to help understand the story of ancient South Carolina. Acquisition of your collection by us is up to you.

Indeed, you and your arrowheads are important parts of the ever-widening story of how man has lived in this state for many thousands of years. With your help, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology will be able to explain that story rather fully some day. South Carolina is indeed fortunate now to have the kind of amateur archeologists they have in the Archeological Society of South Carolina. It is also fortunate to have a University and a Legislature that will support a statewide archeological program. It has the prospects of a good State Museum and of a growing Department of Anthropology at the University.

We invite all of you who are amateur collectors to join with us in the opportunity we have before us to learn of South Carolina's past. If you collect artifacts, you should belong to the Society. If you would like more information about this group, just drop me a note at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., 29208. You will indeed be welcome to join the group.

## ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The monthly meeting of the Society was held on May 16 in the Science Museum at 1519 Senate Street in Columbia.

Mr. Stanley South gave an illustrated lecture on excavations at historic colonial sites centered about the current excavations at Charles Towne. The Society now has 85 paid memberships and approximately that many people attended the meeting.

We continue to urge support for this very well organized Society from anyone whose sincere interests are for the preservation and conservation of South Carolina's prehistoric and historic heritage. Meetings are on the third Friday night of each month at the Science Museum in Columbia. Dues are \$5.00 per year or \$6.00 for a family membership and memberships are available by writing the Secretary, Miss Lucia Harrison, P. O. Box 1970, Columbia, S. C., 29702



or to the Editor of this NOTEBOOK.

### IVOR NOEL-HUME VISITS CHARLES TOWNE

Mr. Ivor Noel-Hume of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia visited the excavations at Charles Towne on May 7 to consult on the archeological excavations and the potentials for restoration at the site. It was a real pleasure to have this world-renowned authority on Colonial archeology and reconstruction visit with us. He provided some very helpful suggestions and considered advice on the work being done and to be done at Charles Towne.

### SIGMA XI LECTURES

On April 21, 1969, Mr. John D. Combes delivered the annual Sigma Xi lecture of the Clemson University Chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi. He spoke on "The Archeological Investigations of Colonial Fort Prince George and the Lower Cherokee Indian Settlements."

On May 9, 1969, Dr. Robert L. Stephenson delivered the annual Sigma Xi lecture of the University of South Carolina Chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi. He spoke on "Toward an Understanding of Man: An Anthropologist's Viewpoint."

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Governor McNair has designated the South Carolina Archives and History Commission, with the addition of Dr. Robert L. Stephenson and Henry D. Boykin, II, as the state review body to administer South Carolina's interests in the National Historic Sites Act of 1966. This body is designated as the "National Register of Historic Places, South Carolina Board of Review." Mr. Charles E. Lee, State Archivist, is the South Carolina liaison with the National Park Service for this purpose and serves as Chairman of the Board of Review. The whole Board consists of Mr. Lee, Mr. Boykin, Dr. Stephenson, Colonel Charles L. Anger, Mrs. Charles Gignilliat, Dr. Newton B. Jones, and Mr. B. Allston Moore.

The Board met on May 25, 1969, and selected ten sites to be nominated for "Historic Landmark" status. These are: (1) Star Fort (2) Camden Fortifications (3) Old Dorchester (4) Santee Indian Mound (5) Fireproof Building in Charleston

(6) Price's Post Office (7) Land's Ford Canal (8) Hampton-Preston House (9) Charles Towne (10) Drayton Hall. Many others will be added to this initial list. This is simply the starting list or "consensus list." Each county will have the opportunity to nominate other places to the Board for review.

In addition, plans were adopted for developing a statewide survey of these places to be funded by matching funds under the Historic Sites Act. Also, special projects of archeological and historic research and restoration will be developed for places qualifying under this act.

### LAND'S FORD CANAL

As mentioned in the February issue of the NOTEBOOK, the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism is planning the development of the old canal at Land's Ford along the Catawba River between Chester and Lancaster Counties north of Great Falls. They plan to clear and restore the canal insofar as possible and, if feasible, to reopen it for tourist travel as a state park. Hopefully, water can be again turned into the canal and a barge be operated on it so that tourists can enjoy a ride through an old canal of the 1820's. It should be comparable to the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in Georgetown, Maryland where the National Park Service operates similar canal trips.

In order to restore this canal, archeological research is necessary to identify the shape of the canal, the gradient, the details of the locks, etc. In May an agreement was made with P.R.T. for the Institute to undertake this archeological research of cutting profiles and identifying the canal's form. Brush clearing and contour mapping of the area will be undertaken by the P.R.T. before the digging can begin.

### UNDERWATER SALVAGE AT CHARLES TOWNE

On May 9, Mr. Roland Young and several members of the Dixie Divers' Club attempted underwater archeological salvage in Old Towne Creek off "the point" at the 1670-1680 settlement of Charles Towne in Charleston. The divers very kindly conducted the exploratory dive at no cost to the state. They spent the better part of the day exploring the area of the creek where ships may have tied up 300 years ago hoping to find artifacts or pilings or other material of the period. The creek bottom was so filled with mud that no positive results were accomplished but a good try was made. Our deep appreciation to the Dixie Divers for their efforts.



Also, on the same day Mr. Young explored some of the land area of the Charles Towne site with his electronic metal detector and Mr. John Combes explored the site with his electronic resistivity counter. Both instruments proved to be highly successful and useful.

### GORDON H. BROWN JOINS STAFF

The needs of the Institute for a scientific photographer have been met by adding Mr. Gordon H. Brown to the staff on a half time basis beginning May 1, 1969. Gordon was born and raised in Franklin, New Hampshire and served aboard the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Hornet as Interior Communications Electrician, engaging in nine invasions and two major sea battles for which the Presidential Unit Citation was granted in World War II. He graduated from the University of New Hampshire in Biology in 1950 and went to Virginia Polytechnic Institute where he earned a Master of Science degree in Wildlife Management in 1957. Here he published "An Illustrated Skull Key to the Recent Mammals of Virginia" and was elected to the biological honorary Phi Sigma.

In 1953, he joined the South Carolina Wildlife Resources Department as a wildlife biologist at Sumter National Forest near Greenwood. He was later assigned to Columbia as Information Assistant and staff photographer for the Department magazine "South Carolina Wildlife." Following this, he became Chief of Education for the Department, working with education and conservation groups throughout the state. He is a charter member of the South Carolina Conservation Education Advisory Council and served for three years as Assistant Director and ten years as Director of the South Carolina Conservation Camp and conducted a weekly television program in Columbia and Charleston on wildlife conservation. In 1966, he was awarded the "Conservation Educator of the Year" award.

In 1967, he went into private business in Columbia, operating a photographic laboratory.

We are pleased and proud to have Gordon on the Staff and look forward to a long and pleasant association.



## HONORS TO STANLEY SOUTH

On March 18, 1969, the Executive Board of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History passed a resolution "...recognizing the services of Mr. Stanley South, formerly the department's archeologist, for his very high standard of achievement in winning recognition on statewide, national, and international levels for his accomplishments in the field of archeology..." This is certainly a nice accolade for Stanley and we all join in congratulations to him. In addition, the virtue of modesty is added to this accolade because we had to learn of it from intermediate sources more than a month after the passing of the resolution.

## TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

At the District 58 Spring Conference of Toastmasters International held in Greenville, S. C. on May 3, Dr. Robert L. Stephenson was elected Lt. Governor of District 58, comprising the State of South Carolina. Dr. Stephenson has been in Toastmasters for 11 years and has been in previous District offices in Nebraska and in Nevada.

Toastmasters is an educational organization teaching, through constant practice, the abilities of speaking, listening, and thinking. Clubs are limited to 40 members each and each member participates in each weekly meeting as an extemporaneous speaker, a prepared speaker, or an evaluator of the other speakers. There are four clubs in Columbia, 18 clubs in the state and 3,500 clubs throughout the free world. This is especially a good organization for academic people who have constant need to increase their speaking ability. Everyone needs to be a better communicator and Toastmasters is one of the best means to this end.



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